UML AND TESTING TOOLS LAB BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (BATCH-7)

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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(UGC AUTONOMOUS)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project reported entitled "BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" submitted by M.SAI VARSHITHA, P. HARSHA VARDHAN, V. ARTHI, M. ANITHA in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Information Technology** in Anil Neerukonda Institute of technology and sciences, Visakhapatnam is a record of work carried out under my guidance and supervision.

Mrs. A. Surekha, Department of IT Head of the Department Prof M. Rekha Sundari, Department of IT

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Statement:

- The **BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** project is a great project. This project is designed for successful execution of blood bank management system functionality.
- The basic building aim is to provide online blood bank service to the people. It is a browser-based system that is designed to store, process, retrieve and analyse information concerned with the administrative and inventory management within a blood bank system.

1.2 Description:

- Admin is the main role in the system, admin can manage all the activities like managing donor, patients and blood stock etc.
- Donor is also an important role in the system. If any person or donor want to donate the blood, he or she has to register himself first. Once he or she register he/she can login to the system
- Where he can manage or execute donor's activities Patient is the one who is suffering from any disease and he needs blood. He can go to the system and register himself as a patient. Once he registers, he/she can login to the system and access patient dashboard.
- This system is used for maintain whole information about admin, donors, blood stock and patients.
- There are 3 ROLES in this project.
- •Admin
- •Donors
- Patients

1.3 <u>REQUIREMENTS OF ACTORS</u>:

Donor:

- Donor's Name
- Donor's blood group
- Donor's phone number Donor's email

Patient:

- Patient name
- Patient email
- Patient contact no
- Patient blood group

Admin

- Admin email id
- Admin name.

Records

- Donor records
- Patient records
- Admin details
- Stock records
- Patients, donors request records

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS:

2.1 Introduction

PURPOSE:

• This project is built to maintaining all the information pertaining to blood donor, patient information and the stock of all the blood group available in the bank. Aim is to provide transparency in this field, make the process of obtaining blood from a blood bank hassle free and corruption free and make the system of blood bank management effective.

Scope:

• This system will be a web-based application that allows blood bank to manage donors and patients and allow to Accept and Reject their requests and maintain their details.

Technologies used:

- 1. Front-End Development:
- Html (Hyper Text Mark-up Language)
- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)
- 2. Back-End Development:
- PHP
- MySQL

2.2 System Overview

System Description:

- This project is built to maintaining all the information pertaining to blood donor, patient information and the stock of all the blood group available in the bank.
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Users:

- Admin: Admin is the main role in the system, admin can manage all the activities like managing donor, patients and blood stock etc.
- **Donor:** Donor is also an important role in the system. If any person or donor wants to donate the blood, he or she has to register themselves first. Once he or she registers he/she can login to the system where he can manage or execute donor's activities.
- Patients: Patient is the one who is suffering from any disease and he needs blood. He can go to the system and register himself as a patient. Once he registers, he/she can login to the system and access patient dashboard.

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Admin Functionalities:

- Check the available stock of the blood
- Manage donors
- Manage patients
- Manage blood donations
- Manage blood requests
- Logout
- Admin can manage donations like he can accept or reject the donations request based on the donor details. He can accept or reject blood requests based on the blood stock available.
- Admin can manage all the donor and patient. He can edit the details of donors or patients. He can delete any donor or patients.

3.2 **Donor Functionalities**:

- Donate blood
- Manage donation history
- Check the status of donation requests
- Logout
- Once donor makes a request to donate blood, admin has to take action on that request based on the
 donor details. Once admin accept or reject that donation request, it will be automatically update to
 the donor dashboard.
- Donor can check the status of his request. Once his donation request is accepted, he or she will be called to donate blood at the specified donation camp.

3.3 Patient Functionalities:

- Make blood request
- Check the status of his request
- Logout
- Once the patient makes a request for blood, he has to provide the basic details like the no of blood units required, blood group, disease etc.
- Once he makes a request, it will be reflected in the admin dashboard. Now admin has to take action
 on that request. Admin can accept or reject that request based on the patient details or blood stock
 available in the system.

NON – FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Security

- The system must implement robust security measures to protect sensitive data.
- User data should be stored securely, and password hashing should be employed.
- Access control should be implemented to ensure data privacy and integrity.

4.2 Performance

- The system should be responsive and capable of handling a reasonable load.
- Database queries should be optimized for efficient retrieval of data.

4.3 Usability

- The user interface should be user-friendly, intuitive, and accessible.
- The system should support multiple browsers and devices.

4.4 Reliability

• The system should have backup and recovery mechanisms to prevent data loss.

4.5 Scalability

• The system should be scalable to accommodate a growing user base and increasing data.

UML DIAGRAMS

- UML, short for Unified Modelling Language, is a standardized modelling language consisting of an integrated set of diagrams, developed to help system and software developers for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the artifacts of software systems, as well as for business modelling and other non-software systems.
- The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modelling of large and complex systems.
- The UML is a very important part of developing object-oriented software and the software development process.
- The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects.

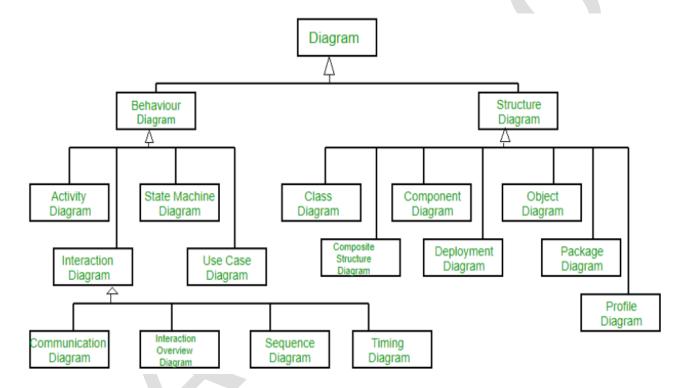


Figure 1: Classification of UML Diagrams

5.1 <u>USE CASE DIAGRAM</u>:

- Use Case Diagrams are used to depict the functionality of a system or a part of a system.
- They are widely used to illustrate the functional requirements of the system and its interaction with external agents (actors).
- A use case is basically a diagram representing different scenarios where the system can be used. A use case diagram gives us a high-level view of what the system or a part of the system does without going into implementation details.

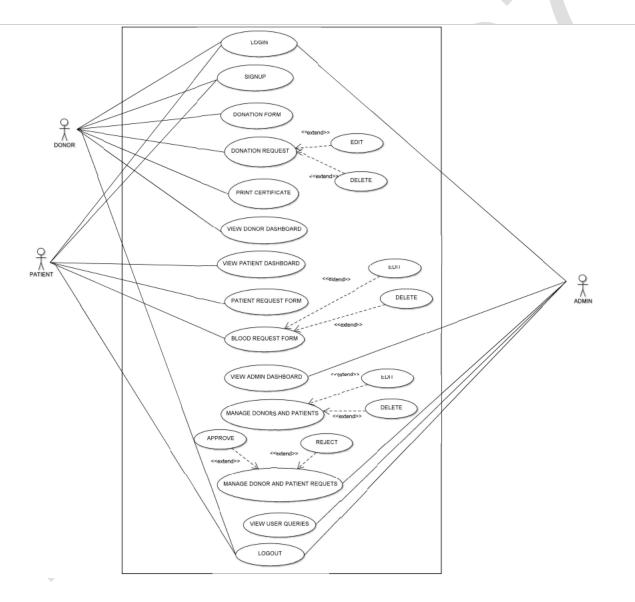


Figure 2: USE CASE DIAGRAM

Use Cases:

• login, signup, donation form, check donor requests, print certificate, manage donors, receiver form, receiver requests, manage patients, manage patients, manage requests and finally logout.

Actors:

• Donor, Patient and Admin. Here the admin need to manage everything. She/he needs to manage donor requests and patient requests and their details and he can do this only by login in to the BBMS.

5.2 CLASS DIAGRAM:

- The most widely use UML diagram is the class diagram. It is the building block of all object-oriented software systems.
- We use class diagrams to depict the static structure of a system by showing system's classes, their methods and attributes. Class diagrams also help us identify relationship between different classes or objects.

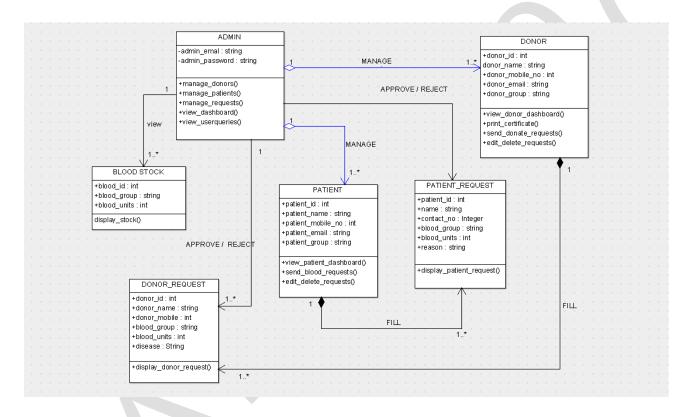


Figure 3: CLASS DIAGRAM

Classes:

• Admin, User, Donor, Patient and Blood Stock. And we used aggregation, composition, unidirectional association relationships between the classes.

Aggregation relationship:

Admin -Patient and Admin-Donor

Composition relationship:

• User-Patient and User-Donor.

Unidirectional Association:

Blood Stock and Admin.

5.3 STATE DIAGRAM:

- A state diagram is used to represent the condition of the system or part of the system at finite instances of time. It's a behavioural diagram and it represents the behaviour using finite state transitions.
- State diagrams are also referred to as State machines and State-chart Diagrams.
- These terms are often used interchangeably. So simply, a state diagram is used to model the dynamic behaviour of a class in response to time and changing external stimuli.

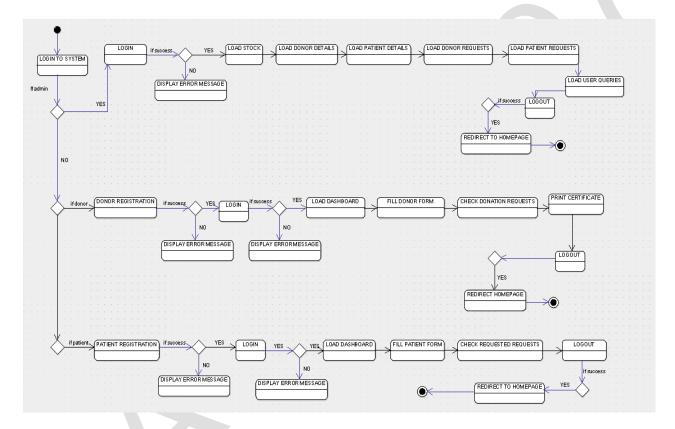


Figure 4: STATE DIAGRAM

Login Components:

- Admin
- Donor
- Receiver/Patient

5.4 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:

- We use Activity Diagrams to illustrate the flow of control in a system. We can also use an activity diagram to refer to the steps involved in the execution of a use case.
- We model sequential and concurrent activities using activity diagrams. So, we basically depict workflows visually using an activity diagram. An activity diagram focuses on condition of flow and the sequence in which it happens.
- We describe or depict what causes a particular event using an activity diagram.

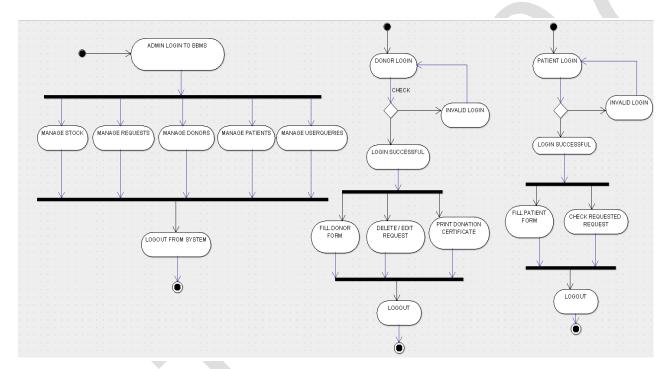


Figure 5: ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

Activities:

- Admin will login into the system and he will manage the donor, manage the patient, manage the donor requests and manage the patient requests and then he will get logout from the system.
- And the donor will login in to the BBMS system and he will fill the donor form and check donation requests and print the certificates and then get logout from the system.
- And the patient will login into the system and then he will request for the blood and check their accepted/rejected requests and get logout from the system.

5.5 <u>SEQUENCE DIAGRAM</u>:

- The sequence diagram represents the flow of messages in the system and is also termed as an event diagram. It helps in envisioning several dynamic scenarios.
- It portrays the communication between any two lifelines as a time-ordered sequence of events, such that these lifelines took part at the run time.
- In UML, the lifeline is represented by a vertical bar, whereas the message flow is represented by a vertical dotted line that extends across the bottom of the page. It incorporates the iterations as well as branching.

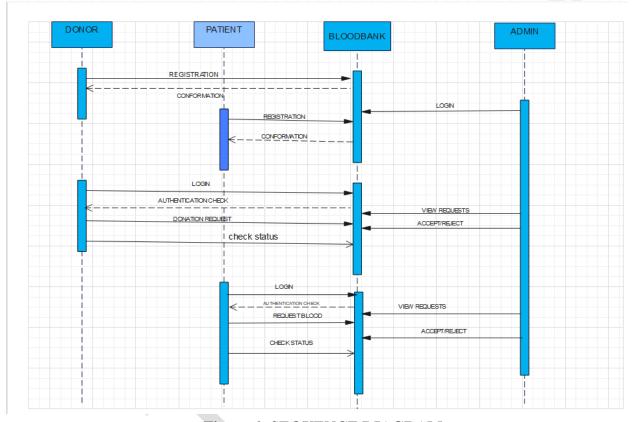


Figure 6: SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

Objects:

- Admin
- Donor
- Patient
- Blood Bank

Messages:

- Registration.
- Confirmation
- Login
- Authentication Check.
- Check Status.
- Request Blood.
- View Requests.
- Accept/Reject.

5.6 COLLABORATION DIAGRAM:

- The collaboration diagram is used to show the relationship between the objects in a system. Both the sequence and the collaboration diagrams represent the same information but differently.
- Instead of showing the flow of messages, it depicts the architecture of the object residing in the system as it is based on object-oriented programming.
- An object consists of several features. Multiple objects present in the system are connected to each other. The collaboration diagram, which is also known as a communication diagram, is used to portray the object's architecture in the system.

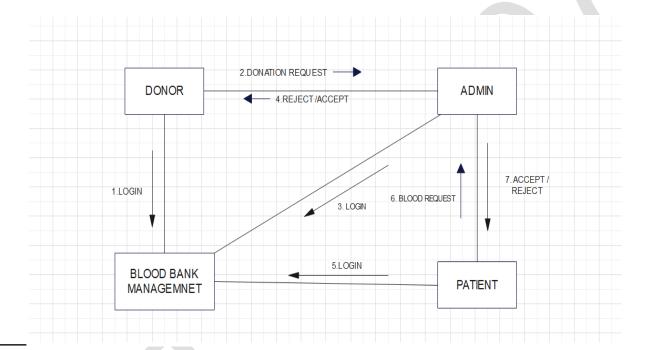


Figure 7: COLLABORATION DIAGRAM

Objects:

- Admin
- Donor
- Patient
- Blood Bank Management.

Messages:

- Login.
- Donation Request.
- Reject.
- Accept.
- Blood Request.

5.7 COMPONENT DIAGRAM:

- A component diagram is used to break down a large object-oriented system into the smaller components, so as to make them more manageable.
- It models the physical view of a system such as executable, files, libraries, etc. that resides within the node.
- It visualizes the relationships as well as the organization between the components present in the system. It helps in forming an executable system. A component is a single unit of the system, which is replaceable and executable.
- The implementation details of a component are hidden, and it necessitates an interface to execute a function. It is like a black box whose behaviour is explained by the provided and required interfaces.

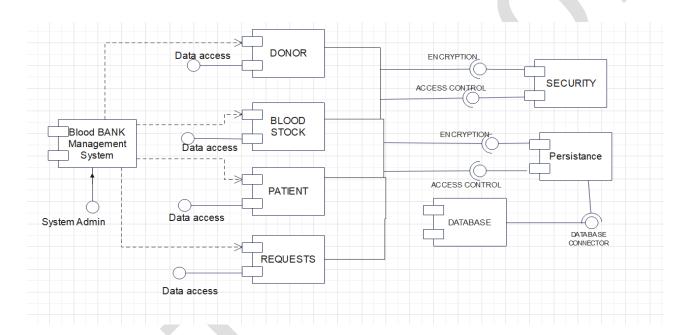


Figure 8: COMPONENT DIAGRAM

5.8 DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM:

- Deployment Diagrams are used to represent system hardware and its software. It tells us what hardware components exist and what software components run on them.
- We illustrate system architecture as distribution of software artifacts over distributed targets. An artefact is the information that is generated by system software.
- They are primarily used when software is being used, distributed or deployed over multiple machines with different configurations.

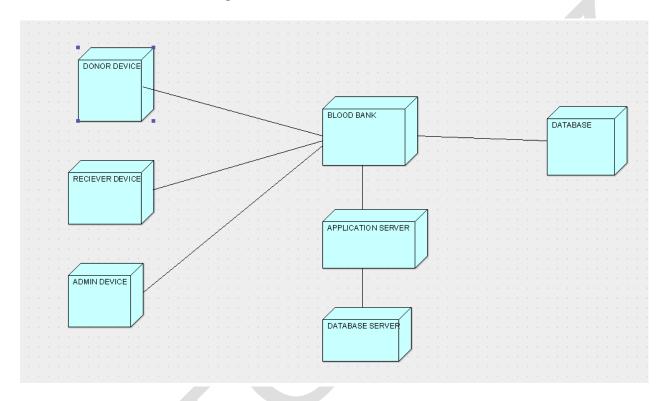


Figure 9: DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM

- In the above diagram, the donors require only the blood bank system. For this blood bank system, there is a use for application server and database server.
- Application server has the application part and the database server consists of all the databases related to the project. To store the data, we require a hardware part like data base, which has to be connected.

WEBSITE

6.1 SAMPLE CODE:

The above is the sample code of "ADMIN" login page.



6.2 Home Page:

Blood Bank Management System

Home Admin Donor Patient ContactUs

India is facing a huge blood shortage, with a demand and supply gap of 2.5 donations per 1,000 eligible persons, according to a recent s

What is Blood Bank Management System?

term "blood bank" refers to a division of a hospital laboratory where the storage of blood product occurs and where proper testing is performed to reduce the risk of transfusion related events. The process of managing the blood bag that is received from the blood donation events needs a proper and systematic management. The blood bag must be handled with care and treated thoroughly as it is related to someone's life. The development of Web-based Blood Bank Management System (BBMS) is proposed to provide a management functional to the blood bank in order to handle the blood bag and to make entries of the individuals who want to donate blood and who are in need.



What is Blood Bank Management System?

Blood bank is a place where blood bag that is collected from blood donation events is stored in one place. The term "blood bank" refers to a division of a hospital laboratory where the storage of blood product occurs and where proper testing is performed to reduce the risk of transfusion related events. The process of managing the blood bag that is received from the blood donation events needs a proper and systematic management. The blood bag must be handled with care and treated thoroughly as it is related to someone's life. The development of Web-based Blood Bank Management System (BBMS) is proposed to provide a management functional to the blood bank in order to handle the blood bag and to make entries of the individuals who want to donate blood and who are in need.

Over the years, blood banking has helped save countless lives. Most blood banks, including the American Red Cross, rely on volunteer blood donors. During a typical blood donation, about 1 pint of blood is collected, along with a few small tubes for testing. The tubes and donation are labeled with donor information and sent off for processing and testing. Next.

Figure 6.2.1 Home Page-1

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Over the years, blood banking has helped save countless lives. Most blood banks, including the American Red Cross, rely on volunteer blood donors. During a typical blood donation, about 1 pint of blood is collected, along with a few small tubes for testing. The tubes and donation are labeled with donor information and sent off for processing and testing. Next, the donated blood is taken to the processing center. Whole blood is usually centrifuged, which separates it into its many components that patients may need: red blood cells, platelets and plasma. White blood cells are removed from the blood to minimize the chance of a reaction in the recipient. While the donation is being processed, the blood test tubes are sent out for screening. At the American Red Cross, this includes testing for diseases such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV and West Nile Virus. If any of the tests are positive, the donor will be notified and the blood will not be used. During the testing stage, the blood is also typed for ABO groups and Rh factor. Once the blood is screened and processed, it is stored up to 42 days or until it is needed. A blood bank ensures that hospitals have a safe, reliable blood supply for patients in need. You can help meet supply demands by scheduling your donation today. Your donation may even help save more than one life.

Our Centers?

Andhra Pradesh

We are having a center in AP and it was running successfully.

Delhi

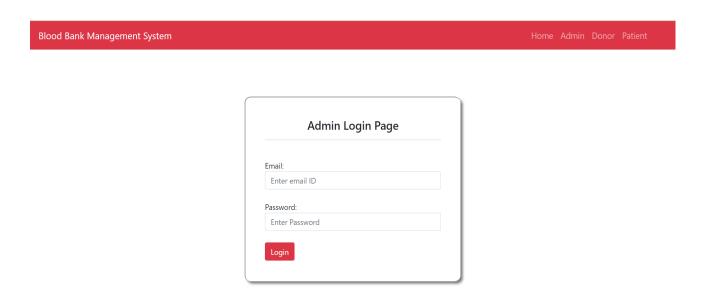
We are having a center in Delhi and it was running successfully.

Patna

We are having a center in Patna and it was running successfully.

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6.3 Admin page:



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Figure 6.3 Admin page

6.4 Admin Dashboard:

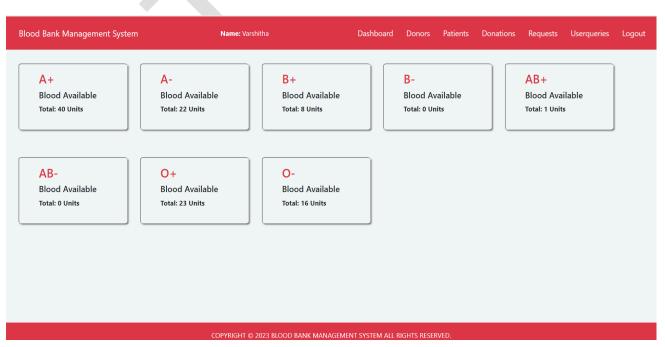


Figure 6.4 Admin Dashboard

6.5 **Donors List:**

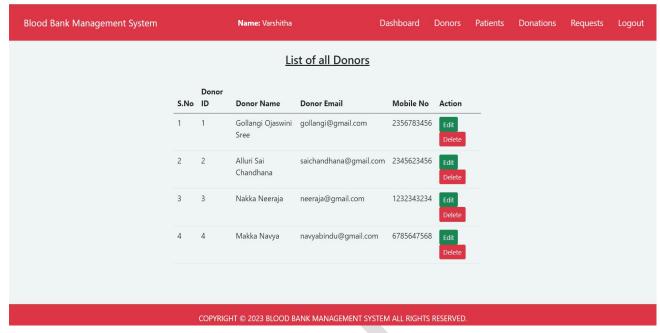


Figure 6.5 Donors List

6.6 Editing donor details:

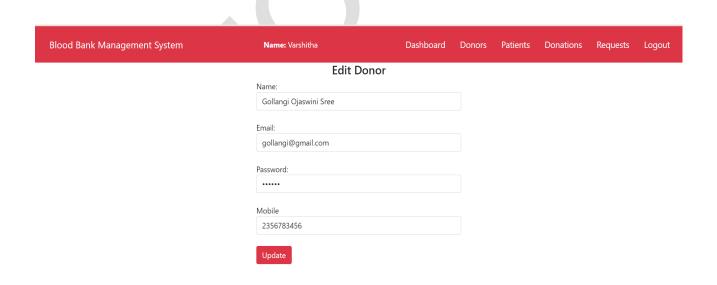
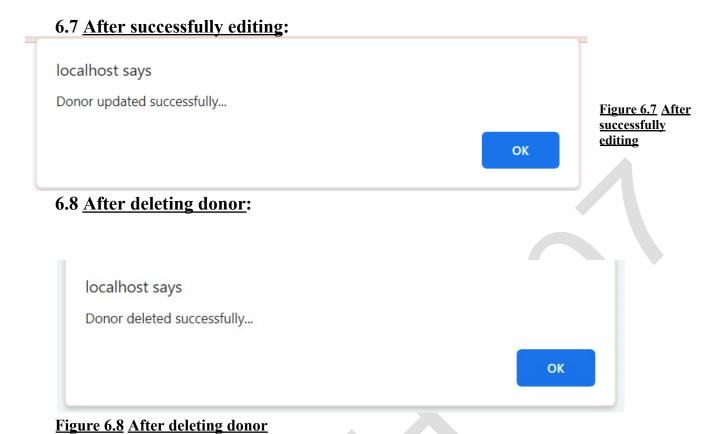


Figure 6.6 Editing donor details



6.9 Patient List:

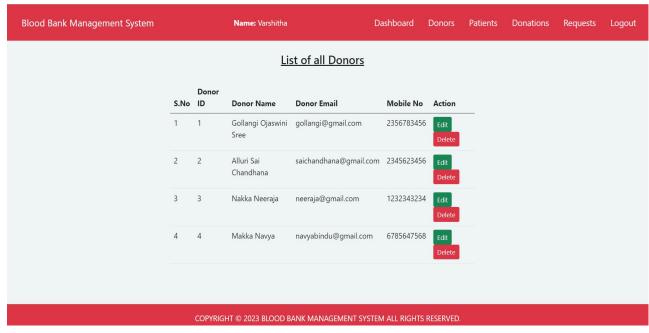


Figure 6.9 Patient List

6.10 Editing the patient:

Blood Bank Management System	Name: Varshitha	Dashboard	Donors	Patients	Donations	Requests	Logout
	Edit Patient						
	Name:						
	Patient Name						
	Email:						
	patient1@gmail.com						
	Password:						
	••••						
	Mobile						
	2147483647						
	Update						

Figure 6.10 Editing the patient

6.11 After editing the patient:



Figure 6.11 After editing the patient

6.12 After deleting the patient:

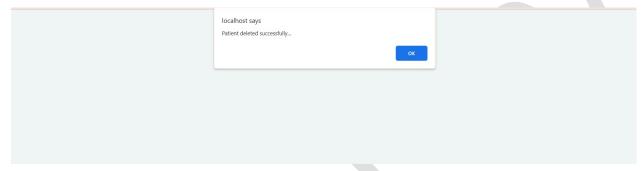


Figure 6.12 After deleting the patient

6.13 **Donors Requests** (Approving and Rejecting):

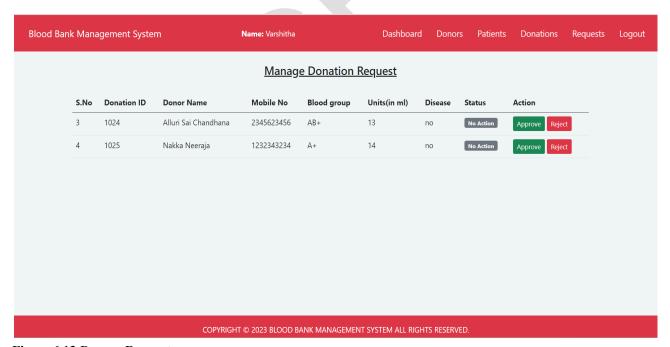


Figure 6.13 Donors Requests

6.14 Patients Requests (Approving and Rejecting):

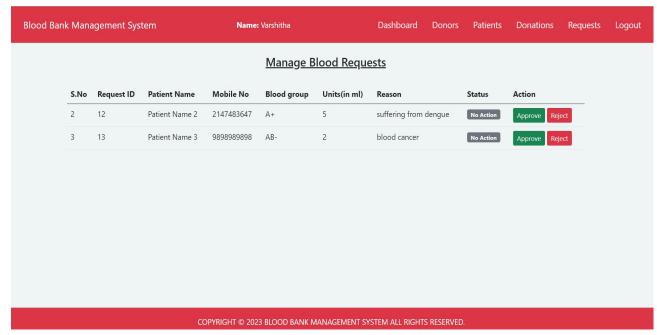


Figure 6.14 Patients Requests

6.15 After Logout:



LIFE

What is Blood Bank Management System?

blood bank in order to handle the blood bag and to make entries of the individuals who want to donate blood

Blood bank is a place where blood bag that is collected from blood donation events is stored in one place. The term "blood bank" refers to a division of a hospital laboratory where the storage of blood product occurs and where proper testing is performed to reduce the risk of transfusion related events. The process of managing the blood bag that is received from the blood donation events needs a proper and systematic management. The blood bag must be handled with care and treated thoroughly as it is related to someone's life. The development of Web-based Blood Bank Management System (BBMS) is proposed to provide a management functional to the blood bank in order to handle the blood bag and to make entries of the individuals who want to donate blood and who are in need.

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Figure 6.15 After Logout

and who are in need.

6.16 **Donor Login**:

Blood Bank Management System

Home Admin Donor Patient



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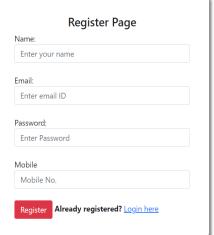
Figure 6.16

6.17 Donor Registration Page:

Blood Bank Management System

Home Admin Donor Patient

Pagister Page



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Figure 6.17 Donor Registration Page

6.18 **Donor Dashboard**:

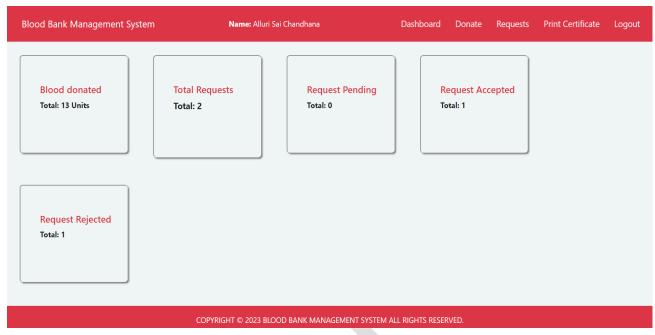


Figure 6.18 Donor Dashboard

6.19 Donor Form:

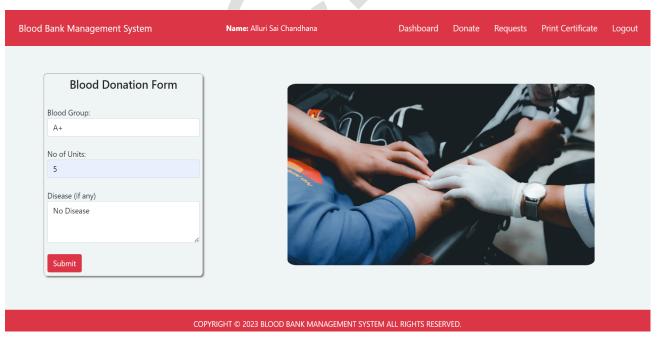


Figure 6.19 Donor Form

6.20 After Submission:

localhost says
Data submitted successfully...

OK

Figure 6.20 After Submission

6.21 <u>View Requests</u> (Accepted or Rejected):

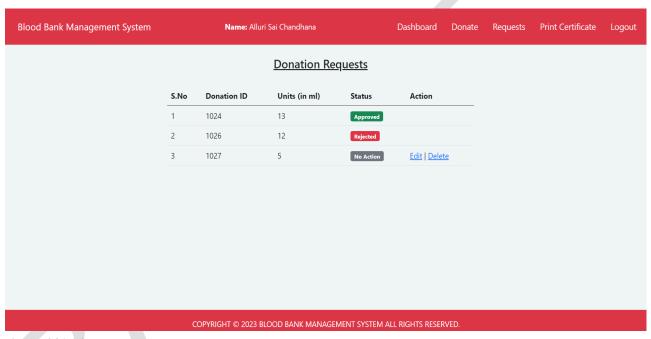


Figure 6.21 View Requests

6.22 Print Certificate:

Blood Donation Certificate

REWARDED TO :- Alluri Sai Chandhana

ORGANIZED BY :- SAHA ORGANIZATION

I EXTEND OUR APPRECIATION OF YOUR DONATION IN THIS

Figure 6.22 Print Certificate

Blood Bank Management System

Home Admin Donor Patient

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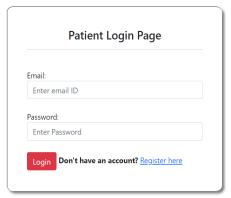
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Figure 6.23 After Logout

6.24 Patient Login:

Blood Bank Management System

Home Admin Donor Patien



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6.25 Patient Registration form:

Blood Bank Management System		Home Admin Donor Patient
	Registration Page	
	Name: Enter your name	
	Email: Enter email ID	
	Password: Enter Password	
	Mobile Mobile No.	
	Register Already registered? Login here	
		,

Figure 6.25 Patient Registration form

6.26 Patient Dashboard:

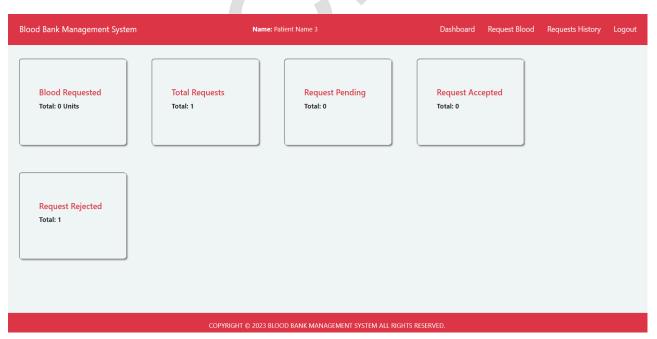


Figure 6.26 Patient Dashboard

6.27 Patient Request Form:

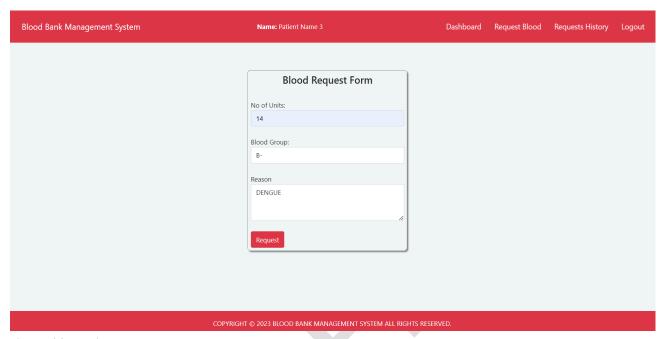


Figure 6.27 Patient Request Form

6.28 After Submitting:

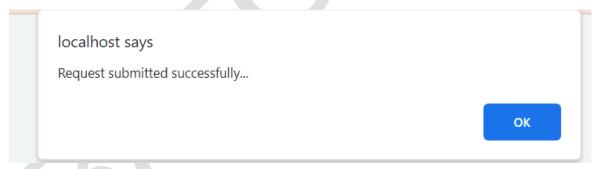


Figure 6.28 After Submitting

6.29 Request History:

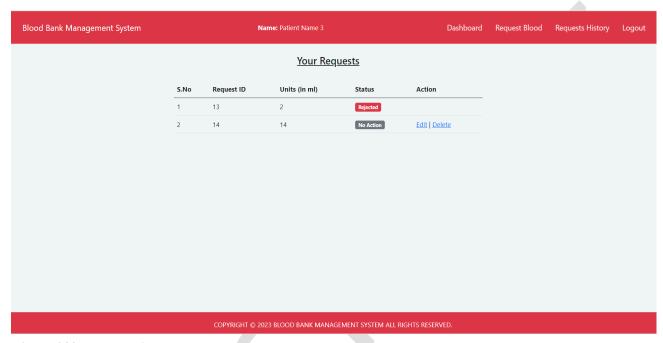


Figure 6.29 Request History

6.30 After Logout:

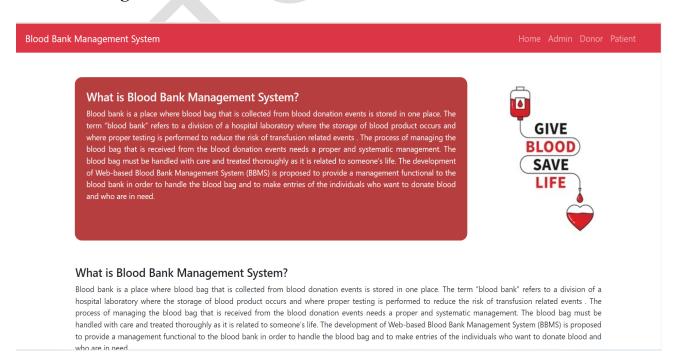


Figure 6.30 After Logout

CONCLUSION

The Blood Bank Management System (BBMS) project serves as a vital tool for optimizing the operations of blood banks and enhancing the blood donation process. With features such as streamlined information access, reduced manual effort, donor-recipient interaction, inventory management, appointment scheduling, alerts, data security, analytics, and emergency response capabilities, the BBMS application provides a holistic solution to the daily challenges faced by blood bank management. By facilitating efficient communication between donors, recipients, and blood bank personnel, this system not only saves time and minimizes administrative complexities but also plays a crucial role in ensuring the availability of blood units when needed most, ultimately contributing to the well-being and health of the community.

References:

e-RaktKosh: https://www.eraktkosh.in/BLDAHIMS/bloodbank/transactions/bbpublicindex.html"